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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION ACTIVITIES

Executive summary of the Report of the Global Forum on Industry New Delhi, India, 16-18 October 1995*

Prepared by the Secretariat

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	*Page*
Introduction		1	2
Chapter			
I.	FUTURE OF WORLD INDUSTRY	2 - 7	2
II.	GLOBALIZATION AND INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIPS	8 - 13	2
III.	INDUSTRIAL IMPLICATIONS OF LIBERALIZED TRADE AND INVESTMENT	14 - 19	3
IV.	CRUCIAL ROLE FOR TECHNOLOGY	20 - 25	4
V.	ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES	26 - 28	4
VI.	EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION	29 - 33	5
VII.	CHANGING ROLE OF GOVERNMENTS	34 - 36	6
VIII.	INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR INDUSTRY	37 - 44	6

* The present document has not been edited.

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Introduction

1. The Global Forum on Industry: Perspectives for 2000 and Beyond, meeting at New Delhi, India, from 16 to 18 October 1995 to consider the long-term impact of current economic and technological trends on world industry, and the policy and strategy implications for Governments and industry, reaffirmed the continuing need for industrial development as a central element of international community concern. The Forum adopted conclusions and made recommendations in eight areas, as set out below. The report of the Forum (ID/WG.542/32(SPEC.)), as well as the documents presented, are available with the Secretariat.

I. FUTURE OF WORLD INDUSTRY

2. The Forum considered that rapid industrialization will continue to be the main engine of growth in developing countries and transition economies for several decades to come. Throughout the coming decades, industrialization will remain a unique solution and a strategic path for long-term socio-economic development of developing countries and a key objective of global development. These years will be a period of increasing interdependence of countries and markets. Accelerated industrialization of developing countries must remain an essential prerequisite of socio-economic transformation, and a crucial tool for reducing unemployment, poverty, social tensions and potential conflict in the global economy. Attempts to belittle the importance of industrialization in developing countries contradict common efforts towards global interdependence, partnerships, solidarity and prosperity.

3. In developing countries as a whole, manufacturing value added (MVA) is expected to grow at twice the rate of world gross domestic product (GDP), by almost 7 per cent annually. This would raise their share in world MVA to over 30 per cent in 2005. Developing countries will also raise their share of world manufactured exports from 24 per cent in 1995 to over 35 per cent in 2005. However, nearly all the increased growth will be accounted for by dynamic countries in East and South Asia.

4. This region, as well as some countries in Latin America, can anticipate continuous high growth rates. In the majority of developing countries, however, the pace of industrial growth is expected to be unsatisfactory. The Forum was particularly concerned that there may be only marginal growth in sub-Saharan Africa and the least developed countries, where economic stagnation and often deterioration has prevailed during the last two decades. Unless major economic and industrial transformation can be brought about, many of the poor countries of today may be as poor or poorer at the end of the next decade. The Forum therefore underlined the importance of industrial growth, diversification and value added activities as the principal means of creating new jobs and incomes in less developed regions. Special attention and a separate approach are needed to accelerate industrial growth in such countries. The process of industrialization requires that the transition phase from low to modern technology be properly managed in order to avoid increasing unemployment and widening income gaps.

5. The Forum considered it imperative that a new dynamic approach be adopted to accelerate the pace of industrialization in developing countries and transition economies, within a framework of private sector development and increased export orientation. Market-friendly interventions in the form of policies and institutional support will be necessary to correct market failures and shortcomings and enhance competitive advantages. Such support functions must be provided at the local, state and international level.

6. The future growth of the world economy, and of manufacturing and services, will be largely skill-based. To reduce their initial handicaps, developing countries will need to concentrate on the development of human resources, new technological skills and innovative capability. At the enterprise level these aspects will be essential for competitiveness. Availability of skilled human resources and a supportive social infrastructure will be key determinants of an enterprise's ability to compete and thrive. Human resources development programmes suited to their needs have to be undertaken by developing countries, with proper support from international bodies and private investors.

7. Developing countries' industrial growth will also need to be supported by suitable physical infrastructure and by maintaining the pace of economic liberalization, deregulation and open trade complemented by actions to assist countries to face the challenges of such transition and promote sustainable industrial development.

II. GLOBALIZATION AND INDUSTRIAL PARTNERSHIPS

8. With the internationalization of communications and markets, the globalization of industrial activities will increase significantly during the next decade. Firms in developing countries must adjust to the realities of a global market for most products and services, and the need to compete in a global arena. While the liberalization of trade will make it easier for them to operate internationally, they will have to develop the necessary competitiveness, access to additional investment resources, and the technological and market linkages required to achieve rapidly changing products and services of high quality.

9. Developing countries and economies in transition will need to be integrated into global production and marketing more effectively than permitted in their current relations with global corporations. Increases in local savings and investment rates are essential. However, foreign direct investment, especially through the subsidiaries and affiliates of large corporations, will remain crucial to some countries and branches of industry; for example, countries with large potential markets and supplies of scarce raw material or cheap semi-skilled labour. Foreign direct investment will continue to be needed to cover investment gaps and to ensure the associated inward flows of technology. Increasingly, however, foreign direct investment will take place in the context of the provisions of the Uruguay Round agreements on trade-related investment measures (TRIMs) and trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPs).

10. Alternative forms of participation must be developed for and by countries where, despite policy liberalization, foreign direct investment is likely to remain inadequate during the next decade, i.e. countries with limited internal markets, no major comparative advantages or economic policies preventing the full exploitation of comparative advantages. These alternative forms include joint ventures with minority foreign holdings, non-affiliate technology licensing, use of trade marks, technical and research services and other contractual arrangements. Such forms of participation may be preferred by local industrial enterprises and groups in countries with well-developed private sector entities and capital markets. There will also be considerable potential for the division of selected production functions in such industries as capital goods and consumer durables such as automobiles and electronic products. Because of the rising cost of industrial research, there will also be considerable potential for contractual industrial research in developing countries and transition economies.

11. National firms must be adequately developed and have the necessary financial and technological support to globalize their activities for specific product groups or industry-related services in particular fields. These local enterprises must be able to take the initiative in locating suitable foreign partners and to determine the pattern of foreign participation. Governments should be able to promote such partnerships through the development of information systems. National firms must also be able to determine, on the basis of comparative advantage, which functions would be best undertaken abroad, and which at home, and whether research and innovative capability should be developed internally or through external partnerships and linkages.

12. In some countries where local entrepreneurship has been lacking in the past, a new class of entrepreneurs must be created for the future. Institutional support should be provided to local enterprises in areas of specialized skill development, managerial and organizational change and technology absorption and adaptation. Institutional facilities should provide for standardization, quality certification and applied research, including research in areas involving generic technologies.

13. In countries with a developed private sector and adequate facilities for finance and export marketing, local enterprises will increasingly seek licensing and strategic alliances rather than foreign direct investment. This, too, will require extensive institutional support, particularly for the development of risk-taking entrepreneurs and partnerships with a global market orientation.

III. INDUSTRIAL IMPLICATIONS OF LIBERALIZED TRADE AND INVESTMENT

14. The Uruguay Round agreements on global trade liberalization will have far-reaching effects on industrialization in all trading nations. They will both liberalize and expand global trade, and increase global interdependence. The principal gains will accrue to developed economies comprising the major trading nations and a small number of developing countries. The Forum considered that there will be considerable potential for semi-industrialized developing countries to increase their share of world trade. In the short run, however, the impact of the agreements on many developing countries may be negative because they will lose their preferential trading arrangements. Careful assessment is required at the country level of the full implications of the agreements for industry and the necessary adjustments, which will be substantial in industrial strategies and enterprise-level restructuring.

15. The impact of the performance requirements in the agreement on TRIMs and the ensuing constraints will also be significant for the more advanced developing countries, resulting, for example, in higher import bills for sub-assemblies and spares. The agreement on TRIPs will impact on the transfer of technology to developing countries, especially in pharmaceuticals and biotechnology.

16. The Forum considered that global trade liberalization will particularly challenge the African, Caribbean and Pacific States whose trade preferences will be progressively eroded. To compete in open markets, they will need to raise the efficiency and competitiveness of their manufacturing sector, particularly their small and medium enterprises (SMEs). They will also need to adopt a more export-led strategy and promote effective regional and subregional cooperation in order to enlarge

the size of their markets and they will require structured access to inputs and technology. This will require close interaction between the private sector and the Government and, in many cases, support from international organizations.

17. Least-developed and African, Caribbean and Pacific countries, often with weak industrial bases, must improve their capacity to identify and support sectors, subsectors and products with export potential. Their firms will need to establish production and marketing capabilities in new markets. For this, policy and institutional support will be needed to improve productivity, quality and standards, marketing, human resource development, information and access to finance.

18. All developing countries should be sensitized to the implications of the Uruguay Round agreements and the environmental, health, safety and technical standards essential for obtaining and maintaining their access to global markets.

19. Regional and subregional cooperation will be necessary to enhance market size. Regional agreements need not be inconsistent with global trade liberalization, but they should not develop into new forms of protectionism within each region. In particular, the anti-dumping provisions in the agreements should not lead to protectionist abuse.

IV. CRUCIAL ROLE FOR TECHNOLOGY

20. The Forum reviewed technological trends for the next decade and highlighted technology as a core competence necessary for achieving and maintaining competitiveness. It must be based on integrated development efforts and capabilities that can be used in different market conditions. Such competitiveness is necessary in both internal and external markets.

21. Concepts and approaches relating to technology development and transfer must be viewed in a new context encompassing rapid changes in technology itself, economic and industrial developments, new forms of enterprise-level cooperation and the changed intellectual property regime. Technology strategies range from absorption and improvement of traditional technologies to technology-intensive manufacturing based on recent advances in science and technology.

22. The Forum underlined the increasing importance of new generic technologies such as informatics, biotechnology and new materials, which are creating new industries and offer scope for improvements in a wide variety of sectors. Based on science, generic technologies call for long-term capacity-building in both science and technology. Full recognition of the technology factor in industrial development and competitiveness strategies, often overshadowed by budgetary and financial constraints, is an urgent necessity.

23. The Forum recommended that all countries, particularly developing countries, formulate and implement programmes for technological competitiveness. Such programmes will vary according to national conditions, address governmental-, institutional- and enterprise-level actions, and extend over three to five years.

24. National programmes must incorporate a vision of the country concerned with technology as a determinant of competitiveness. This would include: (a) technology upgrading in the context of a comprehensive understanding of manufacturing technology, design, distribution, organizational factors and managerial approaches; (b) technology management; and (c) innovation as the engine of competitiveness, including entrepreneurship development, strategic alliances and technology acquisition. The point of departure would be to address the needs of enterprises and to promote interaction between them.

25. Technological skills, upgrading and innovativeness at the enterprise level will determine the competitivity of new products, processes and organizational structures. A shift to flexible manufacturing and the use of modern organizational and management techniques will be crucial also for developing countries and economies in transition. In an increasingly competitive environment, they must develop a new technological culture that integrates specialized training programmes, new technologies, product and process innovation and that focuses on the requirements of export markets. Environmental and energy efficiency issues should be an important element of such technological strategies.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

26. The Forum considered that the emergence of stricter environmental requirements could pose a threat to the competitive position of certain resource-intensive and pollution-intensive enterprises. Some enterprises and sectors are in a better position to cope. For others, particularly SMEs, even marginal increases in their costs could be fatal. This need not, however, be the case if preventive measures are adopted by industry early on. If the policy thrust is on curative measures, strict environmental norms and legislation will adversely affect the competitive position of an enterprise. If, on the other hand, government and corporate policies are geared towards preventive measures, competitivity will be strengthened. At the policy level, there is a need in the coming years to introduce economic incentive structures to complement traditional command control measures. At the company level, wider application of cleaner

production techniques and use of environmental management systems are essential tools for meeting environmental protection challenges, for ensuring ongoing compliance with national and international requirements and for continually improving environmental performance. Technical assistance and services for the application of cleaner production techniques will be essential for small-scale industries that are constrained both by a lack of information on, and awareness of, the economic and environmental pay-offs of cleaner production as well as by a lack of easy access to such technologies and related financing.

27. Developing-country exporters perceive the emergence of non-tariff and market barriers such as eco-labelling as threats to their competitiveness and export earnings. Many countries lack pertinent information and the infrastructure (certification and accreditation bodies) essential to qualify for many eco-labelling schemes. Their firms have limited access to cleaner technologies and may thus incur high compliance costs in meeting eco-labelling requirements. The growing use of process criteria for awarding eco-labels is likely to accentuate this problem. A concerted effort is needed to meet the problems that may be posed by ISO 14000 environmental standards. It is also necessary to ensure closer cooperation between Governments and the international community with respect to the mutual recognition of international standards, certification, equivalency and transparency, besides technical assistance to ensure that eco-labelling does not become a significant barrier to trade.

28. There is an urgent need to establish certification centres and accreditation bodies in exporting countries to provide easy and inexpensive access to internationally recognized certification schemes based on mutual recognition. The centres, which may be set up with private participation, can be an important focus for multilateral assistance. UNIDO should be able to play an important role at the international level to support such requirements through "normative" institutional support.

VI. EMPLOYMENT AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

29. As emphasized by UNIDO at the World Summit for Social Development in 1995, economic development and more specifically industrial expansion and diversification are a necessary, albeit not sufficient, condition for social development. Social development is hardly possible without industrial development. The creation of new employment opportunities must continue to have the highest priority in the growth programmes of most developing countries. The growth of manufacturing industry, especially at the level of SMEs, is crucial to the generation of employment, however, the environment will be increasingly competitive. Technology and the commensurate human resource development will play an important role. Strategies to exploit the benefits of industrialization in this way must seek both efficiency and equity. Nevertheless, to reduce poverty effectively, such strategies must be accompanied by measures in other areas such as education, health care, social services and family planning.

30. At the same time, diversification and restructuring of industry in order to meet changing market demands are inevitable. Those sectors must be identified which are likely to be significant in the future and the associated training required to equip workers and managers with new skills and attitudes thus creating an industrial environment that can respond rapidly to changing opportunities. Where possible, social safety nets should be created in conjunction with policies for restructuring industry.

31. Policies will need to be country-specific, not following any unique pattern. While export orientation proved to be an excellent way of leading the growth that took root in some countries of South-East and South Asia, networks of small and micro-enterprises initially geared to domestic consumption may be better for sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific. In countries with a large population, such as China, India and Indonesia, both approaches may be necessary. Where such a twin-track strategy is appropriate, it should be welded into an integrated policy framework.

32. Micro-enterprises are especially important and need comprehensive support and assistance. The aim of policy, however, must be to create employment and to enable such enterprises to compete on an equal footing without being unduly dependent on subsidies. Such support should therefore be selective and be valid for a limited time period only. Specific programmes offering information, technology support, access to credit and market identification are required for micro-enterprises operated by disadvantaged groups, especially women.

33. At the broad policy level, industrial policies should counteract a tendency for income inequality to increase in the initial stage of industrialization, and for certain regions to benefit preferentially, as industry grows. They should also resist any bias towards capital-intensive solutions, which are inappropriate in countries short of capital. Counter-measures include stronger equity provisions, strong promotion of small and micro-enterprises, rural industries and regional industrial development programmes where employment needs are the greatest and conditions exist for sustainable industrialization.

VII. CHANGING ROLE OF GOVERNMENTS

34. With increased market orientation, and the globalization and liberalization of trade and investment, the role and functions of many developing country Governments are undergoing considerable change. In several ways, Government has to play a reduced role in ownership and levels of intervention in industry. Nevertheless, the Forum considered that Governments need to ensure their role and functions in industrial restructuring and development as a complement to market mechanisms. The precise role will vary from country to country but, in general, the prevalence of market failures will mean that the Government may need to provide institutional support for industry in terms of entrepreneurship development, standards and quality control, technology information, and research and development. At the same time, government action supports the creation and strengthening of national competitive advantages in the industrial sectors. Moreover, it was widely agreed that for the years to come the challenge in many developing countries and economies in transition will be the creation and development of private sector and market-oriented institutions, in particular where at present they are weak or incipient. It is vital that institutions in these fields are fully responsive to the needs of industry and benefit from increasing private sector participation.

35. It will also be necessary for Governments in developing countries to undertake a more challenging and comprehensive role in rural industrial development, in collaboration with the private sector, as well as to ensure environmental and social development objectives that the market and private sector cannot ensure.

36. In view of the special problems facing African countries, the Forum endorsed the recommendations made at the twelfth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry (Gaborone, Botswana, June 1995) calling for dynamic action-oriented programmes by Governments for competitive and sustained industrial growth. The manifold constraints facing sub-Saharan African countries mean that major changes in their industrial structure may have to be made largely through programmes to develop SMEs. The policy objective should be to create a new class of entrepreneurs and a skilled labour force, and to develop the technological capabilities to manufacture non-traditional products in new areas where local enterprises can achieve a comparative advantage. Governments will of necessity have to take the lead, in conjunction with the private sector, and where appropriate in consultation with international organizations and donor agencies.

VIII. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR INDUSTRY

37. The prospective competitive structure of global industry highlighted in the Forum will necessitate major changes in the pattern of international industrial cooperation, particularly in the role of UNIDO. Increasing privatization, globalization and liberalization of trade and investment will add to the complexities of global industrialization, which will require increased specialized assistance on the part of the Organization for developing countries and transition economies. The Forum considered that such assistance should be more sharply focused on enhancing private sector participation, market orientation, competitiveness, industrial partnership and interdependence in selected subsectors.

38. The rapid pace of technological change and its impact on globalization and the emerging pattern of global industry underline the need for periodical assessments of key issues and trends in growth. The Forum considered that such assessments must be undertaken by UNIDO as part of its role as an international forum for industrial development. This role should encompass identifying and resolving common problems, exchanging experience on alternative policies and strategies, developing appropriate measures such as benchmarks of industrial progress and activities, and strengthening measures to promote enterprise-level linkages, partnerships and strategic business alliances. UNIDO's normative support function will be important for the development of international standards and norms.

39. The Forum considered a second major role of UNIDO to be the provision of specialized services to promote and sustain industrial growth in developing countries and economies in transition. These services should extend from policy advice to technology management and transfer, development of institutional capability in standards and certification, promotion of industrial partnerships, alliances and linkages, development of human resources and support for compliance with international conventions and standards.

40. Noting the ongoing reform process in UNIDO, including the five development objectives and seven major programmatic themes, the Forum considered that the Organization will have an increasingly vital role to play in the process of privatization and enhancing the performance of the private sector. Its assistance should strengthen market forces and private enterprise, and improve the efficiency of markets through dissemination of information, diffusion of technology, upgrading of

skills, enhancement of competitiveness, twinning of potential partners, promotion of SMEs, support for rural industrialization and promotion of investment in industry. The Forum considered that UNIDO has significant comparative advantages in developing the related institutional support systems and industry-related services.

41. The Forum was concerned that while the demand for UNIDO services is substantial, its resources are becoming more limited. Additional funds must be generated, and new mechanisms for the mobilization of financial resources including from the private sector will need to be promoted. Although an intergovernmental organization, UNIDO will need to work more closely with the private sector, including transnational corporations, to promote industrialization in developing countries. Increased globalization implies both cooperation and competition with the private sector, keeping in mind the developmental role of UNIDO.

42. The Forum supported the priority that UNIDO is according to Africa in its programmes and services and underlined the importance of South-South cooperation in the context of the increasing success of some developing countries. UNIDO services are needed by African countries and other least developed countries for restructuring their economies, institution-building, regional and subregional cooperation, private sector development and industrial restructuring and rehabilitation.

43. The Forum agreed that new initiatives will be required. Among them could be the re-establishment of a special advisory group of Government officials, industrialists, academics and consumer organizations to advise the Director-General, and the establishment of business/industry councils in various sectors. National committees in developing countries could also make a useful contribution to the work of the Organization, along with the appointment of "ambassadors" for industry in various fields.

44. The Forum considered it essential for UNIDO, which is facing considerable financial uncertainty, to ensure that its services are more sharply focused than ever and that its functions and core expertise are clearly defined. It was noted that endeavours in this direction are currently being undertaken and will be continued with streamlined procedures, decentralized decision-making and a lean organizational structure as major features.

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FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS: FINANCIAL SITUATION OF UNIDO

Report by the Director-General

Summary

Provides an update on the status of assessed contributions to the regular budget and of advances to the Working Capital Fund as of 20 November 1995, cash flow analyses for 1995, information on the separation indemnity reserve, operational budget status and regular budget performance report for 1994-1995.

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	*Page*
Introduction		1	2
Chapter			
I.	STATUS OF ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REGULAR BUDGET	2 - 5	2
II.	CASH FLOW, 1995	6 - 7	2
III.	FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE REGULAR BUDGET AND OPERATIONAL BUDGET	8 - 9	2
IV.	SEPARATION INDEMNITY RESERVE	10 - 13	3
V.	ACTION REQUIRED OF THE CONFERENCE	14	4

Annexes

I.	Status of assessed contributions to the regular budget	5
II.	Status of advances to the Working Capital Fund	13
III.	Cash flow analysis for 1995, as of 20 November 1995	20
IV.	Regular budget performance report for 1994-1995	22

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Introduction

1. The present document is an update of the financial situation document (IDB.14/30) presented to the resumed fourteenth session of the Industrial Development Board on 31 October 1995. Information is provided on the status of assessed contributions and of advances to the Working Capital Fund as of 20 November 1995, and of the most recent cash flow analyses for 1995. The Secretariat has intensified efforts to improve the rate of collection of assessed contributions and further measures to restrict disbursements are being considered to ensure that the Organization maintains financial liquidity through the end of 1995.

I. STATUS OF ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REGULAR BUDGET

2. Annex I to the present document shows the status of assessed contributions to the regular budget as of 20 November 1995. As of that date, unpaid assessed contributions for the period 1986 to 1994 amounted to $10,780,863 and AS 220,486,970 (equivalent to $22,498,672 at an exchange rate of US$ 1 = AS 9.80) for a total of $33,279,535. Unpaid assessed contributions for 1995 amounted to $5,222,230 and AS 494,023,036 (equivalent to $50,410,514) for a total equivalent of $55,632,744. The total cumulative amount outstanding was $88,912,279 at current rates. As of 20 November 1995, the collection rate for 1995 amounted to 69.52 per cent of the 1995 assessment (55.99 per cent related to 1995 collections and 13.53 per cent to prior year collections). At the end of November last year, the collection rate amounted to 95.03 per cent. As of 20 November 1995, only 95 Member States had made full (56 Members) or partial (39 Members) payments of assessed contributions in 1995. Updated forecasts of non-payment by the major contributor (i.e. in the event that the United States does not make any payment), and late payment and non-payment of contributions from other Member States in 1995 are expected to result in a historically low 1995 collection rate of about 72 per cent compared to 96.45 per cent at the end of 1994.

3. In light of the looming financial crisis, and at the request of some Member States, meetings are being held with Permanent Missions to UNIDO to discuss the problems related to the collection of assessed contributions to the regular budget. The discussion group is examining ways and means to improve the collection of assessed contributions.

4. All Member States that have not yet paid their assessed regular budget contributions, including advances to the Working Capital Fund, are strongly urged to do so without delay. In this regard, and with due respect to the Member States who normally meet their financial obligations early in the assessment year, Member States are kindly requested to make their payments of 1996 assessments as early as possible in the new year.

5. Annex II shows the status of advances to the Working Capital Fund. Unpaid advances to that Fund as of 20 November 1995 amounted to $123,499.

II. CASH FLOW, 1995

6. The serious financial crisis facing UNIDO as reported to the Industrial Development Board in document IDB.14/30 shows no sign of abating. Definitive information on the actual payment level of Member States during the remainder of 1995 is still not known, thus the extent of possible cash flow problems remains tenuous. Since the resumed fourteenth session of the Industrial Development Board, held on 31 October 1995, only nine Member States have made full or partial payments of assessed contributions totalling some $0.9 million at current rates. During that Board meeting, a number of Member States announced that their payments of assessed contributions would be forthcoming before the end of the year. The Organization is heavily depending on these and all Members with outstanding payments to meet their financial obligations without further delay.

7. The cash flow analysis presented in annex III reflects reduced income estimates now foreseen and a revised estimated expenditure level resulting from the cost reduction plan. If necessary, the Secretariat will postpone the payment of financial commitments in December to ensure the retention of a minimal level of cash at year end. Financial implementation of the 1994-1995 programme and budgets has been further delayed pending the receipt of assessed contributions and improvement in the levels of available cash.

III. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF THE REGULAR BUDGET AND OPERATIONAL BUDGET

8. The status of regular budget expenditure for the period 1 January 1994 to 31 October 1995 is presented in annex IV to the present document. Table 1 of that annex shows the status of implementation by major programme and table 2 by major object of expenditure. The tables indicate the slow rate of financial implementation caused by the uncertainties over the extent and timing of cash income from assessed contributions and reflects cost reductions achieved during the biennium.

9. The financial situation under the operational budget has steadily improved during the current biennium. As a result of an upward trend in technical cooperation delivery and income, together with firm controls over expenditures, the reserve balance is expected to exceed $3.2 million. This represents an improvement of $1.3 million over the status as of 31 December 1993. The welcome improvement in the operational budget has been achieved notwithstanding the downward trend during the biennium in the value of the United States dollar against the Austrian schilling. The present estimates of income, expenditures and reserve balance for 1994-1995 are summarized as follows:

IV. SEPARATION INDEMNITY RESERVE

10. The Industrial Development Board in decision IDB.14/Dec.27 took note of the establishment of the separation indemnity reserve to provide for the cost of separation of staff, as necessary, in a timely and systematic manner consistent with staff regulations.

11. The circumstances giving rise to the establishment of the reserve together with the estimated financial requirements, funding arrangements, modalities and purposes of the reserve are described in detail in paragraphs 16 to 24 of document IDB.14/30.

Operational budget status report for 1994-1995
(In thousands of dollars)

	As of 31/10/95		Estimated at 31/12/95	
Opening reserve balance (1 January 1994)		1,856.9		1,856.9
Income — 1994	13,062.4		13,062.4	
Income — 1995	11,209.2	24,271.6	13,330.0	26,392.4
Expenditure — 1994	(12,223.8)		(12,223.8)	
Expenditure — 1995	(10,382.1)	(22,605.9)	(12,789.4)	(25,013.2)
Surplus/(deficit) for 1994-1995		1,665.7		1,379.2
Closing reserve balance		3,522.6		3,236.1

12. Separation of staff will be implemented in two phases. The first phase will consist of a voluntary separation programme and the second of non-voluntary separations. Taking into account that the majority of staff (61 per cent) hold fixed-term appointments, it is proposed that financial arrangements relating to voluntary separations may include, as a special measure, additional termination indemnity payments up to 50 per cent to staff who hold fixed-term appointments. Given the provisions of staff regulation 10.6 (b), which allow increased termination indemnity payments up to 50 per cent to holders of permanent appointments, the additional termination indemnity payment to holders of fixed-term appointments would constitute an exceptional measure which is necessitated by the extraordinary circumstances and the need to avoid non-voluntary separations to the extent possible.

13. The proposed use of unutilized balances from the 1992-1993 biennium for the partial funding of the separation indemnity reserve as recommended by the Board in decision IDB.14/Dec.27 (para. 6) will permit the Secretariat to initiate the staff reduction programme required as a result of the budgetary and financial crisis. The updated status of the unutilized balances for 1992-1993 is as follows:

Unutilized balances 1992-1993 (PBC.11/8, Statement II.B; IDB.14/28)	$14,732,934
Cash received as of 20 November 1995 (for 1992-1993)	$ 8,385,084
Unpaid assessed contributions as of 20 November 1995 (for 1992-1993)	$ 6,347,850

V. ACTION REQUIRED OF THE CONFERENCE

14. The General Conference may wish to take note of the present document and at the same time approve, as a special measure in view of the special circumstances and without constituting a precedent, that financial arrangements relating to voluntary separation of staff, to be financed from the separation indemnity reserve, may include payment of additional termination indemnity up to 50 per cent to holders of fixed-term appointments.

Annex I

STATUS OF ASSESSED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE REGULAR BUDGET

(As of 20 November 1995)

Member State	Scale of assessment (percentage)	Contributions Payable as of 1 January 1995 — Prior Years — Dollars	Prior Years — Schillings	Current Year — Dollars	Current Year — Schillings	Collections and Credits in 1995 — Dollars	Collections and Credits in 1995 — Schillings	Contributions Outstanding as of 20 November 1995 — Prior Years — Dollars	Prior Years — Schillings	Current Year — Dollars	Current Year — Schillings	(RoE: 9.80) $ Equiv.	TOTAL $ Equiv.	Date of Last Payment
AFGHANISTAN	0.01	12,684	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	12,684	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	36,602	90-01-02
ALBANIA	0.01	21,345	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	21,345	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	45,263	92-01-21
ALGERIA	0.17	0	0	20,024	1,894,238	9,579	906,129	0	0	10,445	988,109	100,827	111,272	95-11-16
ANGOLA	0.01	17,068	111,426	1,178	111,426	16,401	48,360	667	63,066	1,178	111,426	17,805	19,650	95-06-20
ARGENTINA	0.60	702,333	6,685,545	70,672	6,685,545	84,659	0	617,674	6,685,545	70,672	6,685,545	1,364,396	2,052,742	95-05-31
ARMENIA	0.14	278,690	1,559,960	16,490	1,559,960	0	0	278,690	1,559,960	16,490	1,559,960	318,360	613,540	
AUSTRALIA	1.58	2,761	261,239	186,102	17,605,268	176,033	16,652,776	0	0	12,830	1,213,731	123,850	136,680	95-07-14
AUSTRIA	0.79	0	0	93,051	8,802,634	93,051	8,802,634	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-02-15
AZERBAIJAN	0.23	248,952	2,562,792	27,091	2,562,792	0	0	248,952	2,562,792	27,091	2,562,792	523,018	799,061	
BAHAMAS	0.02	0	0	2,356	222,851	2,356	222,851	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-01-31
BAHRAIN	0.03	0	0	3,534	334,277	3,534	334,277	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-02-21
BANGLADESH	0.01	8,753	111,426	1,178	111,426	9,931	222,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-09-25
BARBADOS	0.01	0	0	1,178	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-09-27
BELARUS	0.50	521,581	5,571,287	58,893	5,571,287	183,626	0	337,955	5,571,287	58,893	5,571,287	1,136,998	1,533,846	95-09-27
BELGIUM	1.11	0	0	130,742	12,368,258	130,742	12,368,258	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-05-17
BELIZE	0.01	0	0	1,178	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-03-07
BENIN	0.01	0	0	1,178	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-09-22
BHUTAN	0.01	1,047	98,958	1,178	111,426	219	20,665	828	78,293	1,178	111,426	19,359	21,365	95-03-31
BOLIVIA	0.01	23,616	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	23,616	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	47,534	91-05-28
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	0.04	85,389	445,703	4,711	445,703	0	0	85,389	445,703	4,711	445,703	90,960	181,060	
BOTSWANA	0.01	19,324	111,426	1,178	111,426	20,502	222,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-03-30
BRAZIL	1.67	184,911	17,492,569	196,703	18,608,100	52,083	4,927,083	132,828	12,565,486	196,703	18,608,100	3,180,978	3,510,509	95-01-05
BULGARIA	0.14	0	0	16,490	1,559,960	16,490	1,559,960	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-10-31
BURKINA FASO	0.01	60,653	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	60,653	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	84,571	86-07-01
BURUNDI	0.01	5,871	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	5,871	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	29,789	94-11-17
CAMEROON	0.01	0	0	1,178	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	94-05-24

Annex I (cont.)

Member State	Scale of assessment (percentage)	Contributions Payable as of 1 January 1995 — Prior Years Dollars	Prior Years Schillings	Current Year Dollars	Current Year Schillings	Collections and Credits in 1995 Dollars	Collections and Credits in 1995 Schillings	Contributions Outstanding as of 20 November 1995 — Prior Years Dollars	Prior Years Schillings	Current Year Dollars	Current Year Schillings	(RoE: 9.80) $ Equiv.	TOTAL $ Equiv.	Date of Last Payment
CAPE VERDE	0.01	30,069	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	30,069	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	53,987	93-06-09
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0.01	46,044	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	46,044	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	69,962	89-02-02
CHAD	0.01	30,100	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	30,100	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	54,018	
CHILE	0.08	9,412	890,349	9,423	891,406	0	0	9,412	890,349	9,423	891,406	181,812	200,647	94-10-21
CHINA	0.81	0	0	95,407	9,025,486	95,407	9,025,486	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-03-03
COLOMBIA	0.14	139	13,187	16,490	1,559,960	16,456	1,556,737	0	0	173	16,410	1,674	1,847	95-11-03
COMOROS	0.01	65,792	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	65,792	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	89,710	
CONGO	0.01	40,712	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	40,712	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	64,630	91-04-29
COSTA RICA	0.01	62,240	111,426	1,178	111,426	19,217	0	43,023	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	66,941	95-09-13
COTE D'IVOIRE	0.02	1,914	181,075	2,356	222,851	393	37,216	1,521	143,859	2,356	222,851	37,419	41,298	95-05-26
CROATIA	0.14	148,941	1,559,960	16,490	1,559,960	132,451	0	16,490	1,559,960	16,490	1,559,960	318,360	351,340	95-03-30
CUBA	0.10	89,735	1,114,257	11,779	1,114,257	0	0	89,735	1,114,257	11,779	1,114,257	227,400	328,914	94-05-16
CYPRUS	0.02	0	0	2,356	222,851	2,356	222,851	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-04-06
CZECH REPUBLIC	0.44	0	0	51,826	4,902,733	51,826	4,902,733	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-04-05
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	0.05	128,035	557,129	5,889	557,129	0	0	128,035	557,129	5,889	557,129	113,700	247,624	93-07-28
DENMARK	0.68	0	0	80,094	7,576,951	80,094	7,576,951	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-09-25
DJIBOUTI	0.01	30,090	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	30,090	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	54,008	94-03-18
DOMINICA	0.01	19,325	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	19,325	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	43,243	93-11-29
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0.02	176,026	222,851	2,356	222,851	0	0	176,026	222,851	2,356	222,851	45,480	223,862	
ECUADOR	0.03	44,157	334,277	3,534	334,277	0	0	44,157	334,277	3,534	334,277	68,220	115,911	94-09-28
EGYPT	0.07	8,228	778,393	8,245	779,960	16,473	1,558,373	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-11-08
EL SALVADOR	0.01	54,212	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	54,212	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	78,130	
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0.01	65,792	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	65,792	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	89,710	
ETHIOPIA	0.01	0	0	1,178	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-01-04
FIJI	0.01	35,442	111,426	1,178	111,426	36,620	222,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-09-25
FINLAND	0.60	0	0	70,672	6,685,545	70,672	6,685,545	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-04-12

Annex I (cont.)

Member State	Scale of assessment (percentage)	Contributions Payable as of 1 January 1995 — Prior Years Dollars	Prior Years Schillings	Current Year Dollars	Current Year Schillings	Collections and Credits in 1995 Dollars	Collections and Credits in 1995 Schillings	Contributions Outstanding as of 20 November 1995 — Prior Years Dollars	Prior Years Schillings	Current Year Dollars	Current Year Schillings	(RoE: 9.80) $ Equiv.	TOTAL $ Equiv.	Date of Last Payment
FRANCE	6.29	0	0	740,874	70,086,796	740,874	70,086,796	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-02-22
GABON	0.02	72,652	222,851	2,356	222,851	41,658	0	30,994	222,851	2,356	222,851	45,480	78,830	95-07-26
GAMBIA	0.01	65,792	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	65,792	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	89,710	
GEORGIA	0.22	449,467	2,451,366	25,913	2,451,366	0	0	449,467	2,451,366	25,913	2,451,366	500,278	975,658	
GERMANY	9.37	0	0	1,103,655	104,405,927	1,103,655	104,405,927	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-06-28
GHANA	0.01	1,165	110,137	1,178	111,426	1,964	185,759	0	0	379	35,804	3,653	4,032	95-11-10
GREECE	0.37	704	66,549	43,581	4,122,753	24,992	2,364,217	0	0	19,293	1,825,085	186,233	205,526	95-09-05
GRENADA	0.01	41,430	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	41,430	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	65,348	94-02-28
GUATEMALA	0.02	84,387	222,851	2,356	222,851	0	0	84,387	222,851	2,356	222,851	45,480	132,223	93-08-06
GUINEA	0.01	20,332	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	20,332	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	44,250	92-11-03
GUINEA-BISSAU	0.01	50,769	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	50,769	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	74,687	89-11-21
GUYANA	0.01	0	0	1,178	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-08-03
HAITI	0.01	61,036	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	61,036	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	84,954	89-03-28
HONDURAS	0.01	30,409	111,426	1,178	111,426	1,432	0	28,977	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	52,895	95-08-21
HUNGARY	0.19	0	0	22,379	2,117,089	22,379	2,117,089	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-05-30
INDIA	0.38	2,824	267,152	44,759	4,234,178	44,030	4,165,194	0	0	3,553	336,136	34,300	37,853	95-10-30
INDONESIA	0.17	0	0	20,024	1,894,238	20,024	1,894,238	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-08-24
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	0.81	67,762	6,410,232	95,407	9,025,486	0	0	67,762	6,410,232	95,407	9,025,486	1,575,073	1,738,242	94-12-22
IRAQ	0.14	383,844	1,559,960	16,490	1,559,960	0	0	383,844	1,559,960	16,490	1,559,960	318,360	718,694	90-06-21
IRELAND	0.19	0	0	22,379	2,117,089	22,379	2,117,089	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-02-21
ISRAEL	0.24	0	0	28,269	2,674,218	0	0	0	0	28,269	2,674,218	272,879	301,148	94-08-04
ITALY	4.50	0	0	530,037	50,141,587	530,037	50,141,587	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-10-25
JAMAICA	0.01	8,430	111,426	1,178	111,426	9,575	219,712	0	0	33	3,140	320	353	95-09-19
JAPAN	13.06	0	0	1,538,285	145,522,029	1,538,285	145,522,029	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-06-30
JORDAN	0.01	45,088	111,426	1,178	111,426	46,266	222,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-11-07
KENYA	0.01	30,069	111,426	1,178	111,426	21,279	0	8,790	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	32,708	95-02-06
KUWAIT	0.26	0	0	30,624	2,897,069	0	0	0	0	30,624	2,897,069	295,619	326,243	94-04-25

Annex I (cont.)

Member State	Scale of assessment (percentage)	Contributions Payable as of 1 January 1995 — Prior Years Dollars	Prior Years Schillings	Current Year Dollars	Current Year Schillings	Collections and Credits in 1995 Dollars	Collections and Credits in 1995 Schillings	Contributions Outstanding as of 20 November 1995 — Prior Years Dollars	Prior Years Schillings	Current Year Dollars	Current Year Schillings	(RoE: 9.80) $ Equiv.	TOTAL $ Equiv.	Date of Last Payment
KYRGYZSTAN	0.06	67,575	668,554	7,067	668,554	0	0	67,575	668,554	7,067	668,554	136,440	211,082	
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	0.01	11,130	111,426	1,178	111,426	12,308	222,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-02-13
LEBANON	0.01	0	0	1,178	111,426	0	0	0	0	1,178	111,426	11,370	12,548	94-03-08
LESOTHO	0.01	1,176	111,202	1,178	111,426	2,354	222,628	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-08-16
LIBERIA	0.01	38,852	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	38,852	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	62,770	90-11-19
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	0.25	711,356	2,785,644	29,446	2,785,644	0	0	711,356	2,785,644	29,446	2,785,644	568,498	1,309,300	93-11-11
LITHUANIA	0.16	221,052	1,782,812	18,846	1,782,812	202,206	0	18,846	1,782,812	18,846	1,782,812	363,840	401,532	95-10-12
LUXEMBOURG	0.06	0	0	7,067	668,554	7,067	668,554	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-02-10
MADAGASCAR	0.01	15,660	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	15,660	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	39,578	94-10-10
MALAWI	0.01	885	83,690	1,178	111,426	0	0	885	83,690	1,178	111,426	19,910	21,973	94-11-28
MALAYSIA	0.13	16,044	1,448,535	15,312	1,448,535	31,356	2,897,070	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-05-31
MALDIVES	0.01	0	0	1,178	111,426	0	0	0	0	1,178	111,426	11,370	12,548	94-05-09
MALI	0.01	65,792	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	65,792	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	89,710	
MALTA	0.01	0	0	1,178	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-02-27
MAURITANIA	0.01	48,273	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	48,273	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	72,191	91-11-20
MAURITIUS	0.01	0	0	1,178	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-07-25
MEXICO	0.92	2,985	282,426	108,363	10,251,169	104,558	9,891,268	0	0	6,790	642,327	65,544	72,334	95-09-12
MONGOLIA	0.01	0	0	1,178	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-05-26
MOROCCO	0.03	0	0	3,534	334,277	3,534	334,277	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-05-16
MOZAMBIQUE	0.01	11,303	111,426	1,178	111,426	9,313	0	1,990	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	25,908	95-06-22
MYANMAR	0.01	0	0	1,178	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-03-14
NAMIBIA	0.01	0	0	1,178	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-01-20
NEPAL	0.01	16,351	111,426	1,178	111,426	15,404	21,884	947	89,542	1,178	111,426	20,507	22,632	95-09-19
NETHERLANDS	1.57	0	0	184,924	17,493,843	184,924	17,493,843	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-01-30
NEW ZEALAND	0.25	0	0	29,446	2,785,644	29,446	2,785,644	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-01-20
NICARAGUA	0.01	65,792	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	65,792	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	89,710	

Annex I (cont.)

Member State	Scale of assessment (percentage)	Contributions Payable as of 1 January 1995 — Prior Years Dollars	Prior Years Schillings	Current Year Dollars	Current Year Schillings	Collections and Credits in 1995 Dollars	Collections and Credits in 1995 Schillings	Contributions Outstanding as of 20 November 1995 — Prior Years Dollars	Prior Years Schillings	Current Year Dollars	Current Year Schillings	(RoE: 9.80) $ Equiv.	TOTAL $ Equiv.	Date of Last Payment
NIGER	0.01	30,100	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	30,100	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	54,018	93-12-14
NIGERIA	0.21	284,012	2,339,941	24,735	2,339,941	57,595	0	226,417	2,339,941	24,735	2,339,941	477,538	728,690	95-08-22
NORWAY	0.58	0	0	68,316	6,462,693	68,316	6,462,693	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-02-06
OMAN	0.03	0	0	3,534	334,277	3,534	334,277	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-03-23
PAKISTAN	0.06	12,711	668,554	7,067	668,554	16,893	1,064,161	0	0	2,885	272,947	27,852	30,737	95-11-17
PANAMA	0.02	2,171	205,367	2,356	222,851	0	0	2,171	205,367	2,356	222,851	43,696	48,223	94-08-25
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	0.01	20,548	111,426	1,178	111,426	21,726	222,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-09-19
PARAGUAY	0.02	103,086	222,851	2,356	222,851	0	0	103,086	222,851	2,356	222,851	45,480	150,922	93-11-23
PERU	0.06	126,077	668,554	7,067	668,554	0	0	126,077	668,554	7,067	668,554	136,440	269,584	93-02-09
PHILIPPINES	0.07	0	0	8,245	779,980	8,245	779,980	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-07-26
POLAND	0.49	0	0	57,715	5,459,862	57,715	5,459,862	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-03-21
PORTUGAL	0.21	22	2,061	24,735	2,339,941	24,757	2,342,002	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-09-25
QATAR	0.05	0	0	5,889	557,129	561	53,065	0	0	5,328	504,064	51,435	56,763	95-11-16
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	0.72	27,942	2,643,306	84,806	8,022,654	74,076	7,007,578	0	0	38,672	3,658,382	373,304	411,976	95-10-17
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	0.16	170,115	1,782,812	18,846	1,782,812	0	0	170,115	1,782,812	18,846	1,782,812	363,840	552,801	
ROMANIA	0.18	20,484	1,937,800	21,201	2,005,663	0	0	20,484	1,937,800	21,201	2,005,663	402,394	444,079	94-11-17
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	7.04	5,899,355	78,443,728	829,213	78,443,728	5,526,072	43,131,107	373,283	35,312,621	829,213	78,443,728	11,607,791	12,810,287	95-08-21
RWANDA	0.01	9,963	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	9,963	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	33,881	93-06-08
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	0.01	36,671	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	36,671	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	60,589	94-04-08
SAINT LUCIA	0.01	0	0	1,178	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-05-10
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	0.01	45,572	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	45,572	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	69,490	90-04-11
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	0.01	65,792	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	65,792	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	89,710	
SAUDI ARABIA	1.01	118,964	11,254,001	118,964	11,254,001	102,016	9,650,759	16,948	1,603,242	118,964	11,254,001	1,311,963	1,447,875	95-08-25
SENEGAL	0.01	0	0	1,178	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	93-02-02
SEYCHELLES	0.01	40,472	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	40,472	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	64,390	92-09-15

Annex I (cont.)

Member State	Scale of assessment (percentage)	Contributions Payable as of 1 January 1995 — Prior Years — Dollars	Prior Years — Schillings	Current Year — Dollars	Current Year — Schillings	Collections and Credits in 1995 — Dollars	Collections and Credits in 1995 — Schillings	Contributions Outstanding as of 20 November 1995 — Prior Years — Dollars	Prior Years — Schillings	Current Year — Dollars	Current Year — Schillings	(Rate 9.80) $ Equiv.	TOTAL $ Equiv.	Date of Last Payment
SIERRA LEONE	0.01	56,467	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	56,467	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	80,385	92-08-05
SLOVAKIA	0.14	0	0	16,490	1,559,960	16,490	1,559,960	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-07-06
SLOVENIA	0.10	11,779	1,114,257	11,779	1,114,257	23,558	2,228,514	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-03-24
SOMALIA	0.01	65,792	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	65,792	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	89,710	
SPAIN	2.08	0	0	244,995	23,176,556	244,995	23,176,556	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-05-31
SRI LANKA	0.01	0	0	1,178	111,426	0	0	0	0	1,178	111,426	11,370	12,548	94-06-24
SUDAN	0.01	20,729	111,426	1,178	111,426	16,400	0	4,329	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	28,247	95-07-06
SURINAME	0.01	26,684	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	26,684	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	50,602	94-01-24
SWAZILAND	0.01	0	0	1,178	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-04-03
SWEDEN	1.16	0	0	136,632	12,925,387	136,632	12,925,387	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-02-13
SWITZERLAND	1.22	0	0	143,699	13,593,941	143,699	13,593,941	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-02-03
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	0.04	85,299	445,703	4,711	445,703	0	0	85,299	445,703	4,711	445,703	90,960	180,970	91-06-26
TAJIKISTAN	0.05	56,312	557,129	5,889	557,129	0	0	56,312	557,129	5,889	557,129	113,700	175,901	
THAILAND	0.12	0	0	14,134	1,337,109	14,134	1,337,109	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-06-16
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	0.02	22,525	222,851	2,356	222,851	0	0	22,525	222,851	2,356	222,851	45,480	70,361	
TOGO	0.01	11,311	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	11,311	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	35,229	93-12-23
TONGA	0.01	5,368	111,426	1,178	111,426	4,773	55,178	595	56,248	1,178	111,426	17,110	18,883	95-03-03
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	0.05	97,788	557,129	5,889	557,129	0	0	97,788	557,129	5,889	557,129	113,700	217,377	93-05-22
TUNISIA	0.03	0	10	3,534	334,277	0	0	0	10	3,534	334,277	34,111	37,645	94-11-29
TURKEY	0.28	29,213	2,763,527	32,980	3,119,921	56,977	5,390,009	0	0	5,216	493,439	50,351	55,567	95-07-24
UGANDA	0.01	11,301	111,426	1,178	111,426	10,000	0	1,301	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	25,219	95-01-14
UKRAINE	1.96	2,788,995	21,839,447	230,861	21,839,447	2,131,611	0	657,384	21,839,447	230,861	21,839,447	4,457,030	5,345,275	95-11-10
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	0.22	915,050	2,451,366	25,913	2,451,366	582,165	0	332,885	2,451,366	25,913	2,451,366	500,278	859,076	95-04-18
UNITED KINGDOM	5.26	0	0	619,554	58,609,944	619,554	58,609,944	0	0	0	0	0	0	95-03-31

Annex I (cont.)

Member State	Scale of assessment (percentage)		Contributions Payable as of 1 January 1995 — Prior Years — Dollars	Prior Years — Schillings	Current Year — Dollars	Current Year — Schillings	Collections and Credits in 1995 — Dollars	Collections and Credits in 1995 — Schillings	Contributions Outstanding as of 20 November 1995 — Prior Years — Dollars	Prior Years — Schillings	Current Year — Dollars	Current Year — Schillings	(RoE: 9.80) $ Equiv.	TOTAL $ Equiv.	Date of Last Payment
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	0.01		13,893	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	13,893	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	37,811	94-12-30
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	25.00		887,819	83,987,807	2,944,650	278,564,374	0	0	887,819	83,987,807	2,944,650	278,564,374	36,995,120	40,827,589	94-11-18
URUGUAY	0.04		79,380	445,703	4,711	445,703	75,569	85,133	3,811	360,570	4,711	445,703	82,273	90,795	95-10-17
VANUATU	0.01		16,538	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	16,538	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	40,456	94-12-22
VENEZUELA	0.51		1,039,172	5,682,713	60,071	5,682,713	141,373	0	897,799	5,682,713	60,071	5,682,713	1,159,738	2,117,608	95-06-30
VIET NAM	0.01		71	6,739	1,178	111,426	0	0	71	6,739	1,178	111,426	12,058	13,307	94-10-28
YEMEN	0.01		83,001	111,426	1,178	111,426	19,595	0	63,406	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	87,324	95-11-03
YUGOSLAVIA	0.15		1,075,556	1,671,386	17,668	1,671,386	0	0	1,075,556	1,671,386	17,668	1,671,386	341,100	1,434,324	91-11-12
ZAIRE	0.01		39,876	111,426	1,178	111,426	0	0	39,876	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	63,794	89-12-06
ZAMBIA	0.01		27,149	111,426	1,178	111,426	9,066	0	18,083	111,426	1,178	111,426	22,740	42,001	95-05-08
ZIMBABWE	0.01		12,152	111,426	1,178	111,426	11,823	80,297	329	31,129	1,178	111,426	14,546	16,053	95-07-28
Sub-Total 1 (165 States)	100.00	86-	57,726	0	0	0	0	0	57,726	0	0	0	0	57,726	
		87-	73,596	0	0	0	0	0	73,596	0	0	0	0	73,596	
		88-	124,781	0	0	0	11,285	0	113,496	0	0	0	0	113,496	
		89-	318,912	0	0	0	153,429	0	165,483	0	0	0	0	165,483	
		90-	815,160	0	0	0	197,730	0	617,430	0	0	0	0	617,430	
		91-	1,498,579	0	0	0	424,033	0	1,074,546	0	0	0	0	1,074,546	
		92-	3,859,766	0	0	0	1,882,938	0	1,976,828	0	0	0	0	1,976,828	
		93-	10,703,136	0	0	0	6,332,114	0	4,371,022	0	0	0	0	4,371,022	
		94-	3,033,390	286,958,090	0	0	733,278	69,368,189	2,300,112	217,589,901	0	0	22,203,053	24,503,165	
		95-	0	0	11,778,614	1,114,257,501	6,594,075	623,800,089	0	0	5,184,539	490,457,412	50,046,675	55,231,214	
		T-	20,485,046	286,958,090	11,778,614	1,114,257,501	16,328,882	693,168,278	10,750,239	217,589,901	5,184,539	490,457,412	72,249,728	88,184,506	

Annex I (cont.)

Member State	Scale of assessment (percentage)		Contributions Payable as of 1 January 1995 Prior Years Dollars	Prior Years Schillings	Current Year Dollars	Current Year Schillings	Collections and Credits in 1995 Dollars	Collections and Credits in 1995 Schillings	Contributions Outstanding as of 20 November 1995 Prior Years Dollars	Prior Years Schillings	Current Year Dollars	Current Year Schillings	(RoE: 9.80) $ Equiv.	TOTAL $ Equiv.	Date of Last Payment
CAMBODIA	0.01		0	0	1,178	111,426	0	0	0	0	1,178	111,426	11,370	12,548	
ERITREA	0.01		0	0	1,178	111,426	0	0	0	0	1,178	111,426	11,370	12,548	
TURKMENISTAN	0.04		0	0	4,711	445,703	0	0	0	0	4,711	445,703	45,480	50,191	
UZBEKISTAN	0.26		30,624	2,897,069	30,624	2,897,069	0	0	30,624	2,897,069	30,624	2,897,069	591,238	652,486	
Sub-Total 2 (169 States)	0.32	94-	30,624	2,897,069	0	0	0	0	30,624	2,897,069	0	0	295,619	326,243	
		95-	0	0	37,691	3,565,624	0	0	0	0	37,691	3,565,624	363,839	401,530	
		T-	30,624	2,897,069	37,691	3,565,624	0	0	30,624	2,897,069	37,691	3,565,624	659,458	727,773	
TOTAL (169 States)	100.32	86-	57,726	0	0	0	0	0	57,726	0	0	0	0	57,726	
		87-	73,596	0	0	0	0	0	73,596	0	0	0	0	73,596	
		88-	124,781	0	0	0	11,285	0	113,496	0	0	0	0	113,496	
		89-	318,912	0	0	0	153,429	0	165,483	0	0	0	0	165,483	
		90-	815,160	0	0	0	197,730	0	617,430	0	0	0	0	617,430	
		91-	1,498,579	0	0	0	424,033	0	1,074,546	0	0	0	0	1,074,546	
		92-	3,859,766	0	0	0	1,882,938	0	1,976,828	0	0	0	0	1,976,828	
		93-	10,703,136	0	0	0	6,332,114	0	4,371,022	0	0	0	0	4,371,022	
		94-	3,064,014	289,855,159	0	0	733,278	69,368,189	2,330,736	220,486,970	0	0	22,498,672	24,829,408	
		95-	0	0	11,816,305	1,117,823,125	6,594,075	623,800,089	0	0	5,222,230	494,023,036	50,410,514	55,632,744	
		T-	20,515,670	289,855,159	11,816,305	1,117,823,125	16,328,882	693,168,278	10,780,863	220,486,970	5,222,230	494,023,036	72,909,186	88,912,279	

Annex II

STATUS OF ADVANCES TO THE WORKING CAPITAL FUND AS OF 20 NOVEMBER 1995

(In US dollars)

Member State	Scale of assessment (percentage)	Amount of Advance	Collections 1986-1994	Collections in 1995	Amount outstanding to date
AFGHANISTAN	0.01	900	900	0	0
ALBANIA	0.01	900	900	0	0
ALGERIA	0.17	15,300	15,300	0	0
ANGOLA	0.01	900	900	0	0
ARGENTINA	0.60	54,000	51,736	2,264	0
ARMENIA	0.14	12,600	0	0	12,600
AUSTRALIA	1.58	142,200	142,200	0	0
AUSTRIA	0.79	71,100	71,100	0	0
AZERBAIJAN	0.23	20,700	0	0	20,700
BAHAMAS	0.02	1,800	1,800	0	0
BAHRAIN	0.03	2,700	2,700	0	0
BANGLADESH	0.01	900	900	0	0
BARBADOS	0.01	900	900	0	0
BELARUS	0.50	45,000	28,626	16,374	0
BELGIUM	1.11	99,900	99,900	0	0
BELIZE	0.01	900	900	0	0
BENIN	0.01	900	900	0	0
BHUTAN	0.01	900	900	0	0
BOLIVIA	0.01	900	900	0	0
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	0.04	3,600	0	0	3,600
BOTSWANA	0.01	900	900	0	0
BRAZIL	1.67	150,300	150,300	0	0
BULGARIA	0.14	12,600	12,600	0	0
BURKINA FASO	0.01	900	621	0	279
BURUNDI	0.01	900	900	0	0

Annex II (cont.)

Member State	Scale of assessment (percentage)	Amount of Advance	Collections 1986-1994	Collections in 1995	Amount outstanding to date
CAMEROON	0.01	900	900	0	0
CAPE VERDE	0.01	900	900	0	0
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0.01	900	900	0	0
CHAD	0.01	900	0	0	900
CHILE	0.08	7,200	7,200	0	0
CHINA	0.81	72,900	72,900	0	0
COLOMBIA	0.14	12,600	12,600	0	0
COMOROS	0.01	900	8	0	892
CONGO	0.01	900	900	0	0
COSTA RICA	0.01	900	900	0	0
COTE D'IVOIRE	0.02	1,800	1,800	0	0
CROATIA	0.14	12,600	12,600	0	0
CUBA	0.10	9,000	9,000	0	0
CYPRUS	0.02	1,800	1,800	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	0.44	39,600	39,600	0	0
DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA	0.05	4,500	4,500	0	0
DENMARK	0.68	61,200	61,200	0	0
DJIBOUTI	0.01	900	900	0	0
DOMINICA	0.01	900	900	0	0
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	0.02	1,800	64	0	1,736
ECUADOR	0.03	2,700	2,700	0	0
EGYPT	0.07	6,300	6,300	0	0
EL SALVADOR	0.01	900	3	0	897
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0.01	900	8	0	892
ETHIOPIA	0.01	900	900	0	0
FIJI	0.01	900	900	0	0
FINLAND	0.60	54,000	54,000	0	0

Annex II (cont.)

Member State	Scale of assessment (percentage)	Amount of Advance	Collections 1986-1994	Collections in 1995	Amount outstanding to date
FRANCE	6.29	566,100	566,100	0	0
GABON	0.02	1,800	1,800	0	0
GAMBIA	0.01	900	8	0	892
GEORGIA	0.22	19,800	0	0	19,800
GERMANY	9.37	843,300	843,300	0	0
GHANA	0.01	900	900	0	0
GREECE	0.37	33,300	33,300	0	0
GRENADA	0.01	900	900	0	0
GUATEMALA	0.02	1,800	1,800	0	0
GUINEA	0.01	900	900	0	0
GUINEA-BISSAU	0.01	900	900	0	0
GUYANA	0.01	900	900	0	0
HAITI	0.01	900	900	0	0
HONDURAS	0.01	900	900	0	0
HUNGARY	0.19	17,100	17,100	0	0
INDIA	0.38	34,200	34,200	0	0
INDONESIA	0.17	15,300	15,300	0	0
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	0.81	72,900	72,900	0	0
IRAQ	0.14	12,600	11,056	0	1,544
IRELAND	0.19	17,100	17,100	0	0
ISRAEL	0.24	21,600	21,600	0	0
ITALY	4.50	405,000	405,000	0	0
JAMAICA	0.01	900	900	0	0
JAPAN	13.06	1,175,400	1,175,400	0	0
JORDAN	0.01	900	900	0	0
KENYA	0.01	900	900	0	0
KUWAIT	0.26	23,400	23,400	0	0
KYRGYZSTAN	0.06	5,400	0	0	5,400

Annex II (cont.)

Member State	Scale of assessment (percentage)	Amount of Advance	Collections 1986-1994	Collections in 1995	Amount outstanding to date
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	0.01	900	900	0	0
LEBANON	0.01	900	900	0	0
LESOTHO	0.01	900	900	0	0
LIBERIA	0.01	900	900	0	0
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	0.25	22,500	22,162	0	338
LITHUANIA	0.16	14,400	14,400	0	0
LUXEMBOURG	0.06	5,400	5,400	0	0
MADAGASCAR	0.01	900	900	0	0
MALAWI	0.01	900	900	0	0
MALAYSIA	0.13	11,700	11,700	0	0
MALDIVES	0.01	900	900	0	0
MALI	0.01	900	21	0	879
MALTA	0.01	900	900	0	0
MAURITANIA	0.01	900	900	0	0
MAURITIUS	0.01	900	900	0	0
MEXICO	0.92	82,800	82,800	0	0
MONGOLIA	0.01	900	900	0	0
MOROCCO	0.03	2,700	2,700	0	0
MOZAMBIQUE	0.01	900	900	0	0
MYANMAR	0.01	900	900	0	0
NAMIBIA	0.01	900	900	0	0
NEPAL	0.01	900	900	0	0
NETHERLANDS	1.57	141,300	141,300	0	0
NEW ZEALAND	0.25	22,500	22,500	0	0
NICARAGUA	0.01	900	21	0	879
NIGER	0.01	900	900	0	0
NIGERIA	0.21	18,900	18,409	491	0

Annex II (cont.)

Member State	Scale of assessment (percentage)	Amount of Advance	Collections 1986-1994	Collections in 1995	Amount outstanding to date
NORWAY	0.58	52,200	52,200	0	0
OMAN	0.03	2,700	2,700	0	0
PAKISTAN	0.06	5,400	5,400	0	0
PANAMA	0.02	1,800	1,800	0	0
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	0.01	900	900	0	0
PARAGUAY	0.02	1,800	1,800	0	0
PERU	0.06	5,400	5,400	0	0
PHILIPPINES	0.07	6,300	6,300	0	0
POLAND	0.49	44,100	44,100	0	0
PORTUGAL	0.21	18,900	18,900	0	0
QATAR	0.05	4,500	4,500	0	0
REPUBLIC OF KOREA	0.72	64,800	64,800	0	0
REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA	0.16	14,400	0	0	14,400
ROMANIA	0.18	16,200	16,200	0	0
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	7.04	633,600	633,600	0	0
RWANDA	0.01	900	900	0	0
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	0.01	900	900	0	0
SAINT LUCIA	0.01	900	900	0	0
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	0.01	900	900	0	0
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	0.01	900	8	0	892
SAUDI ARABIA	1.01	90,900	87,574	3,326	0
SENEGAL	0.01	900	900	0	0
SEYCHELLES	0.01	900	900	0	0
SIERRA LEONE	0.01	900	900	0	0
SLOVAKIA	0.14	12,600	12,600	0	0
SLOVENIA	0.10	9,000	8,100	900	0
SOMALIA	0.01	900	21	0	879
SPAIN	2.08	187,200	187,200	0	0

Annex II (cont.)

Member State	Scale of assessment (percentage)	Amount of Advance	Collections 1986-1994	Collections in 1995	Amount outstanding to date
SRI LANKA	0.01	900	900	0	0
SUDAN	0.01	900	900	0	0
SURINAME	0.01	900	900	0	0
SWAZILAND	0.01	900	900	0	0
SWEDEN	1.16	104,400	104,400	0	0
SWITZERLAND	1.22	109,800	109,800	0	0
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	0.04	3,600	3,600	0	0
TAJIKISTAN	0.05	4,500	0	0	4,500
THAILAND	0.12	10,800	10,800	0	0
THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	0.02	1,800	0	0	1,800
TOGO	0.01	900	900	0	0
TONGA	0.01	900	900	0	0
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	0.05	4,500	4,500	0	0
TUNISIA	0.03	2,700	2,700	0	0
TURKEY	0.28	25,200	25,200	0	0
UGANDA	0.01	900	900	0	0
UKRAINE	1.96	176,400	108,011	68,389	0
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	0.22	19,800	19,288	512	0
UNITED KINGDOM	5.26	473,400	473,400	0	0
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	0.01	900	900	0	0
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	25.00	2,250,000	2,250,000	0	0
URUGUAY	0.04	3,600	3,600	0	0
VANUATU	0.01	900	900	0	0
VENEZUELA	0.51	45,900	45,370	530	0
VIET NAM	0.01	900	900	0	0
YEMEN	0.01	900	900	0	0
YUGOSLAVIA	0.15	13,500	13,500	0	0

Annex II (cont.)

Member State	Scale of assessment (percentage)	Amount of Advance	Collections 1986-1994	Collections in 1995	Amount outstanding to date
ZAIRE	0.01	900	900	0	0
ZAMBIA	0.01	900	900	0	0
ZIMBABWE	0.01	900	900	0	0
Sub-total (165 States)	**100.00**	**9,000,000**	**8,812,515**	**92,786**	**94,699**
CAMBODIA	0.01	900	0	0	900
ERITREA	0.01	900	0	0	900
TURKMENISTAN	0.04	3,600	0	0	3,600
UZBEKISTAN	0.26	23,400	0	0	23,400
Sub-total (4 States)	**0.32**	**28,800**	**0**	**0**	**28,800**
T O T A L (169 States)	**100.32**	**9,028,800**	**8,812,515**	**92,786**	**123,499**

Annex III

CASH FLOW ANALYSIS FOR 1995, AS OF 20 NOVEMBER 1995

General Fund and Working Capital Fund
(In millions of United States dollars) a/

1995	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Opening cash b/	28.2	28.7	40.2	40.7	38.8	39.6	48.7	40.8	36.6	27.0	19.9	13.0
Revaluation c/	(0.2)	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.2	0.0	(0.1)	0.0	(1.3)	0.5	0.2	0.0
Net opening cash	28.0	29.4	40.9	42.1	39.0	39.6	48.6	40.8	35.3	27.5	20.1	13.0
Contribution income d/												
1992-1993 and prior years	0.0	1.5	4.5	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4
1994	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	3.0	0.1	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
1995	7.4	17.5	8.5	6.1	4.5	18.4	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.6	0.3	1.1
Budgeted income e/	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Cost reimbursements	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.1
Other income f/												
Income CM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Decrease in net receivables g/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interfund h/	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	3.2	0.0
Total incoming cash	8.7	20.2	14.4	8.1	11.4	20.8	3.8	6.1	3.6	3.1	5.5	2.9
Budgeted disbursements i/												
Current biennium	(8.0)	(7.5)	(7.1)	(8.2)	(8.3)	(10.5)	(9.6)	(9.1)	(8.2)	(8.3)	(11.0)	(11.1)
Cost reimbursements	0.0	(0.4)	(1.7)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.2)	(1.0)	(1.5)	(1.1)	(1.0)
Other disbursements j/												
United Nations loan	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(1.0)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disbursements CM	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Increase in net receivables g/	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interfund h/	0.0	0.0	(1.8)	(1.8)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.4)	(0.6)	0.0	0.0
Total outgoing cash	(8.0)	(7.9)	(10.6)	(11.3)	(9.5)	(11.5)	(11.6)	(10.3)	(11.6)	(10.4)	(12.1)	(12.1)
Closing cash k/	28.7	41.7	44.7	38.9	40.9	48.9	40.8	36.6	27.3	20.2	13.5	3.8
Liabilities other funds,	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.5)
1992-1993 surplus l/	0.0	(1.5)	(4.0)	(0.1)	(1.3)	(0.2)	0.0	0.0	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.4)
Net closing cash m/	28.7	40.2	40.7	38.8	39.6	48.7	40.8	36.6	27.0	19.9	13.0	2.9
Unliquidated obligations at 31/12/95 (anticipated)												(17.5)
Surplus/(deficit) at 31/12/95												(14.6)

Notes for annex III, cash flow analysis

a/ Based on exchange rate of US$ 1 = AS 10.00 for the period October to December 1995.

b/ **Opening cash** — Shows actual cash available for October 1995 based on reconciled balances for RB, XP and WC bank accounts and projections of cash available until the end of 1995.

c/ **Revaluation** — Change in value of Austrian schilling accounts in dollar terms.

d/ **Contribution income** — Austrian schilling contributions are converted into the United States dollar equivalent at the applicable United Nations rate of exchange.

e/ **Budgeted income** — Includes interest earned on bank accounts and investments, income from sale of publications and other miscellaneous income, such as refunds of prior biennium expenditures. Cost reimbursement income includes payments from UNOV and IAEA for costs incurred on their behalf.

f/ **Other income** — Income from CM.

g/ **Decrease/increase in net receivables** — Net movement between accounts receivable and accounts payable.

h/ **Interfund** — Net cash movement between regular budget accounts and other accounts.

i/ **Budgeted disbursements** — Includes disbursements against regular budget and regular programme allotments and disbursements for costs incurred by UNOV and IAEA.

j/ **Other disbursements** — Includes CM disbursements and the United Nations loan.

k/ **Closing cash** — Total cash in RB and WC bank accounts.

l/ **Liabilities other funds** — Cash belonging to CM, UNDCP and surplus accounts.

m/ **Net closing cash** — Actual cash available in regular budget and Working Capital Fund.

Abbreviations

CM	Account code: UNIDO Computer Model for Feasibility Analysis and Reporting (COMFAR)
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
RB	Account code: regular budget
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNOV	United Nations Office at Vienna
WC	Account code: working capital

Annex IV

REGULAR BUDGET PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 1994-1995

Table 1. Status of implementation by Major Programme
for the period 1 January 1994 to 31 October 1995
(In thousands of US dollars at US$ 1 = AS 12.90)

	Major Programme	Adjusted budget estimates 1994-1995 (GC.6/10) (a)			Actual expenditure/income 1/1/94 to 31/10/95 (b)			Unutilized balance at 31/10/95 (c)=(a)-(b)		
		Gross	Income	Net	Gross	Income	Net	Gross	Income	Net
100	Policy-making Organs	5,136.3		5,136.3	1,646.6		1,646.6	3,489.7		3,489.7
200	General Management	11,266.6		11,266.6	10,990.9		10,990.9	275.7		275.7
300	Country Strategy and Programme Development	18,860.0		18,860.0	17,717.7		17,717.7	1,142.3		1,142.3
400	Mobilization and Management of Financial Resources	8,116.6		8,116.6	6,055.6		6,055.6	2,061.0		2,061.0
500	Information and Research	15,035.1		15,035.1	11,867.4		11,867.4	3,167.7		3,167.7
600	Human Resource, Enterprise and Private Sector Development	11,516.6		11,516.6	9,157.3		9,157.3	2,359.3		2,359.3
700	Industrial Sectors and Environment	21,696.3		21,696.3	16,053.5		16,053.5	5,642.8		5,642.8
800	Investment and Technology Promotion	16,858.9		16,858.9	13,815.0		13,815.0	3,043.9		3,043.9
900	Common Programmes	18,625.8		18,625.8	13,495.5		13,495.5	5,130.3		5,130.3
1000	Operational Support Services	5,336.8	249.0	5,087.8	5,130.7	123.0	5,007.7	206.1	126.0	80.1
1100	Joint and Common Services	60,687.1	27,750.9	32,936.2	46,921.6	21,246.9	25,674.7	13,765.5	6,504.0	7,261.5
1200	Administration	35,191.4	2,422.0	32,769.4	29,408.1	1,406.1	28,002.0	5,783.3	1,015.9	4,767.4
	TOTAL	228,327.5	30,421.9	197,905.6	182,259.9	22,776.0	159,483.9	46,067.6	7,645.9	38,421.7

Notes:

Budget estimates expressed by Major Programme.
Excluding miscellaneous income.

REGULAR BUDGET PERFORMANCE REPORT FOR 1994-1995

Table 2. Status of implementation by major object of expenditure
for the period 1 January 1994 to 31 October 1995
(In thousands of US dollars at US$ 1 = AS 12.90)

	Major object of expenditure	Adjusted budget estimates 1994-1995 (GC.6/10) (a)			Actual expenditure/income 1/1/94 to 31/10/95 (b)			Unutilized balance at 31/10/95 (c)=(a)-(b)		
		Gross	Income	Net	Gross	Income	Net	Gross	Income	Net
100	Staff costs	154,014.2	14,094.1	139,920.1	126,669.8	12,152.3	114,517.5	27,344.4	1,941.8	25,402.6
200	Official travel	4,009.8	18.7	3,991.1	2,439.8	6.1	2,433.7	1,570.0	12.6	1,557.4
300	Contractual services	705.6		705.6	449.7		449.7	255.9		255.9
400	General operating expenses a_/, b_/	28,078.9	15,144.7	12,934.2	23,051.0	10,166.4	12,884.6	5,027.9	4,978.3	49.6
500	Supplies and materials	1,092.6	205.5	887.1	595.8	90.7	505.1	496.8	114.8	382.0
600	Acquisition of furniture and equipment a_/	2,352.2	556.7	1,795.5	1,618.7	182.5	1,436.2	733.5	374.2	359.3
700	EDP non-staff costs	7,174.3	400.2	6,774.1	6,911.0	173.7	6,737.3	263.3	226.5	36.8
800	Technical cooperation	11,778.6		11,778.6	8,998.5		8,998.5	2,780.1		2,780.1
900	Other expenses	19,121.3	2.0	19,119.3	11,525.6	4.3	11,521.3	7,595.7	(2.3)	7,598.0
	TOTAL	228,327.5	30,421.9	197,905.6	182,259.9	22,776.0	159,483.9	46,067.6	7,645.9	38,421.7

Notes:

Budget estimates expressed by major object of expenditure.

Excluding miscellaneous income.

a_/ Telephone exchange. IDB approved redeployment of $1 million from general operating expenses (IDB.13/Dec.13)

b_/ As at 30 Sept. 95, including amended obligations to year-end, to be covered by final quarter 1995 income.

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United Nations Industrial Development Organization

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GENERAL CONFERENCE

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Vienna, 4-8 December 1995
Item 12 (c) of the provisional agenda

FINANCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS: SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS OF MEMBER STATES

Scale of assessments for the fiscal period 1996-1997

Note by the Secretariat

1. In accordance with Article 15.1 of the Constitution of UNIDO, "Regular budget expenditures shall be borne by the Members, as apportioned in accordance with a scale of assessments established by the Conference by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, upon the recommendation of the Board adopted by a two-thirds majority of the Members present and voting, on the basis of a draft prepared by the Programme and Budget Committee."

2. Article 15.2 states that "The scale of assessments shall be based to the extent possible on the scale most recently employed by the United Nations. No Member shall be assessed more than twenty-five per cent of the regular budget of the Organization."

3. In its decision IDB.14/Dec.6, the Industrial Development Board recommended to the General Conference the establishment of a scale of assessments for the 1996-1997 biennium based on General Assembly resolution 49/19B to be adjusted to the membership of UNIDO, on the understanding that, in accordance with financial regulation 5.6, new Members shall be assessed for the year in which they become Members on the basis of the United Nations scale of assessment as applicable to UNIDO.

4. On 20 June 1995 and 18 September 1995 the Governments of Eritrea and Cambodia, respectively, deposited their instruments of accession to the UNIDO Constitution. The scale of assessments attached in the annex to the present document reflects the inclusion of Eritrea and Cambodia in accordance with Articles 3, 24 and 25 of the Constitution of UNIDO. Both Members have rates of assessment of 0.01 per cent in the revised UNIDO scale of assessments for 1996 and 1997. The adjusted rates of assessment calculated on the revised coefficient resulting from the inclusion of these new Member States are reflected in the annex to the present document.

5. Adjustments to the scale to include any State which becomes a Member between now and the closure of the sixth session of the Conference in accordance with Articles 3, 24 and 25 of the Constitution will be communicated to the Conference.

ACTION REQUIRED OF THE CONFERENCE

6. The General Conference may wish to decide to establish a scale of assessments for the regular budget expenditures of UNIDO for the fiscal period 1996-1997 as contained in the annex to the present document, which is based to the extent possible on the scale of assessments adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 49/19B. The General Conference may also wish to urge Member States to pay their assessed contributions for the biennium 1996-1997 in accordance with financial regulation 5.5(b).

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Annex

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR 1996 and 1997
(Percentage)

	UNITED NATIONS				UNIDO	
	Rates for Member States a/	Rates for non-Member States b/	Rates for Member States a/	Rates for non-Member States b/	Rates for Member States: (1) or (2) multiplied by co-efficient 1.0393944 c/	Rates for Member States: (3) or (4) multiplied by co-efficient 1.0392487 c/
	1996		1997		1996	1997
Member States	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Afghanistan	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Albania	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Algeria	0.1600		0.16		0.1663	0.17
Angola	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Argentina	0.4800		0.48		0.4989	0.50
Armenia	0.0550		0.05		0.0572	0.05
Australia	1.4800		1.48		1.5383	1.54
Austria	0.8650		0.87		0.8991	0.91
Azerbaijan	0.1175		0.11		0.1221	0.11
Bahamas	0.0200		0.02		0.0208	0.02
Bahrain	0.0200		0.02		0.0208	0.02
Bangladesh	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Barbados	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Belarus	0.2925		0.28		0.3040	0.29
Belgium	1.0075		1.01		1.0472	1.05
Belize	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Benin	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Bhutan	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Bolivia	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.0125		0.01		0.0130	0.01
Botswana	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Brazil	1.6200		1.62		1.6838	1.69
Bulgaria	0.0825		0.08		0.0857	0.08
Burkina Faso	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Burundi	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Cambodia	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Cameroon	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Cape Verde	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Central African Republic	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Chad	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Chile	0.0800		0.08		0.0831	0.08
China	0.7350		0.74		0.7640	0.77
Colombia	0.1000		0.10		0.1039	0.10
Comoros	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Congo	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Costa Rica	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Côte d'Ivoire	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Croatia	0.0900		0.09		0.0935	0.09
Cuba	0.0525		0.05		0.0546	0.05
Cyprus	0.0300		0.03		0.0312	0.03
Czech Republic	0.2600		0.25		0.2702	0.26
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	0.0500		0.05		0.0520	0.05
Denmark	0.7175		0.72		0.7458	0.75
Djibouti	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Dominica	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Dominican Republic	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Ecuador	0.0200		0.02		0.0208	0.02
Egypt	0.0700		0.08		0.0728	0.08
El Salvador	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Equatorial Guinea	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Eritrea	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Ethiopia	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Fiji	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Finland	0.6175		0.62		0.6418	0.65

Annex

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR 1996 and 1997
(Percentage)

Member States	UNITED NATIONS				UNIDO	
	Rates for Member States a/	Rates for non-Member States b/	Rates for Member States a/	Rates for non-Member States b/	Rates for Member States: (1) or (2) multiplied by co-efficient 1.0393944 c/	Rates for Member States: (3) or (4) multiplied by co-efficient 1.0392487 c/
	1996		1997		1996	1997
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
France	6.4075		6.42		6.6599	6.67
Gabon	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Gambia	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Georgia	0.1175		0.11		0.1221	0.11
Germany	9.0425		9.06		9.3987	9.42
Ghana	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Greece	0.3800		0.38		0.3950	0.40
Grenada	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Guatemala	0.0200		0.02		0.0208	0.02
Guinea	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Guinea-Bissau	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Guyana	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Haiti	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Honduras	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Hungary	0.1400		0.14		0.1455	0.15
India	0.3100		0.31		0.3222	0.32
Indonesia	0.1400		0.14		0.1455	0.15
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.4675		0.45		0.4859	0.47
Iraq	0.1400		0.14		0.1455	0.15
Ireland	0.2100		0.21		0.2183	0.22
Israel	0.2675		0.27		0.2780	0.28
Italy	5.1975		5.25		5.4022	5.46
Jamaica	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Japan	15.4350		15.65		16.0430	16.27
Jordan	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Kenya	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Kuwait	0.1900		0.19		0.1975	0.20
Kyrgyzstan	0.0325		0.03		0.0338	0.03
Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Lebanon	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Lesotho	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Liberia	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.2025		0.20		0.2105	0.21
Lithuania	0.0850		0.08		0.0883	0.08
Luxembourg	0.0700		0.07		0.0728	0.07
Madagascar	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Malawi	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Malaysia	0.1400		0.14		0.1455	0.15
Maldives	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Mali	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Malta	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Mauritania	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Mauritius	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Mexico	0.7875		0.79		0.8185	0.82
Mongolia	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Morocco	0.0300		0.03		0.0312	0.03
Mozambique	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Myanmar	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Namibia	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Nepal	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Netherlands	1.5875		1.59		1.6500	1.65
New Zealand	0.2400		0.24		0.2494	0.25
Nicaragua	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Niger	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01

Annex

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR 1996 and 1997
(Percentage)

	UNITED NATIONS				UNIDO	
	Rates for Member States a/	Rates for non-Member States b/	Rates for Member States a/	Rates for non-Member States b/	Rates for Member States: (1) or (2) multiplied by co-efficient 1.0393944 c/	Rates for Member States: (3) or (4) multiplied by co-efficient 1.0392487 c/
	1996		1997		1996	1997
Member States	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Nigeria	0.1150		0.11		0.1195	0.11
Norway	0.5600		0.56		0.5821	0.58
Oman	0.0400		0.04		0.0416	0.04
Pakistan	0.0600		0.06		0.0624	0.06
Panama	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Papua New Guinea	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Paraguay	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Peru	0.0600		0.06		0.0624	0.06
Philippines	0.0600		0.06		0.0624	0.06
Poland	0.3375		0.33		0.3508	0.34
Portugal	0.2750		0.28		0.2858	0.29
Qatar	0.0400		0.04		0.0416	0.04
Republic of Korea	0.8175		0.82		0.8497	0.85
Republic of Moldova	0.0850		0.08		0.0883	0.08
Romania	0.1500		0.15		0.1559	0.16
Russian Federation	4.4500		4.27		4.6253	4.44
Rwanda	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Saint Lucia	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Sao Tome and Principe	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Saudi Arabia	0.7200		0.71		0.7484	0.74
Senegal	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Seychelles	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Sierra Leone	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Slovakia	0.0825		0.08		0.0857	0.08
Slovenia	0.0700		0.07		0.0728	0.07
Somalia	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Spain	2.3625		2.38		2.4556	2.47
Sri Lanka	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Sudan	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Suriname	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Swaziland	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Sweden	1.2275		1.23		1.2759	1.28
Switzerland		1.21		1.21	1.2577	1.26
Syrian Arab Republic	0.0500		0.05		0.0520	0.05
Tajikistan	0.0200		0.02		0.0208	0.02
Thailand	0.1300		0.13		0.1351	0.14
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Togo	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Tonga		0.01		0.01	0.0100	0.01
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0325		0.03		0.0338	0.03
Tunisia	0.0300		0.03		0.0312	0.03
Turkey	0.3750		0.38		0.3898	0.40
Turkmenistan	0.0325		0.03		0.0338	0.03
Uganda	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Ukraine	1.1400		1.09		1.1849	1.13
United Arab Emirates	0.1900		0.19		0.1975	0.20
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5.3150		5.32		5.5244	5.53
United Republic of Tanzania	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
United States of America	25.0000		25.00		25.0000	25.00
Uruguay	0.0400		0.04		0.0416	0.04

Annex

SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS FOR 1996 and 1997
(Percentage)

	UNITED NATIONS				UNIDO	
	Rates for Member States a/	Rates for non-Member States b/	Rates for Member States a/	Rates for non-Member States b/	Rates for Member States: (1) or (2) multiplied by co-efficient 1.0393944 c/	Rates for Member States: (3) or (4) multiplied by co-efficient 1.0392487 c/
	1996		1997		1996	1997
Member States	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Uzbekistan	0.1375		0.13		0.1429	0.14
Vanuatu	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Venezuela	0.3375		0.33		0.3508	0.34
Viet Nam	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Yemen	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Yugoslavia d/	0.1025		0.10		0.1065	0.10
Zaire	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Zambia	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Zimbabwe	0.0100		0.01		0.0100	0.01
Total	95.9700	1.22	95.98	1.22	100.0000	100.00

a/ Based on General Assembly resolution 49/19 B as contained in General Assembly document A/49/673/Add.1.

b/ Based on General Assembly resolution 49/19 B; columns (2) and (4) of the present annex cover non-Member States of the United Nations that are Members of UNIDO.

c/ Coefficient is not applied to Member States with assessment rates of 0.01 per cent or 25.00 per cent.

d/ In accordance with General Conference resolution GC/S.1/Res.1, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in UNIDO. Subject to any amendment to the United Nations scale of assessments approved by the United Nations General Assembly, this rate will apply to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should it apply for membership in UNIDO and be accepted.

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GENERAL

GC.6/34
7 December 1995

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Sixth session
Vienna, 4-8 December 1995

REPORT OF THE MAIN COMMITTEE

Submitted by the Chairman of the Main Committee,
Mr. K. G. Kgoroba (Botswana)

1. The Main Committee held five meetings during the period 4 to 7 December 1995. The meeting elected the following Vice-Chairmen: Mr. R. R. H. Bojer (Denmark), Mr. A. D. Mazilu (Romania), Mr. J. Herrera (Uruguay), Mr. S. Jamaluddin (Bangladesh).

2. In accordance with the mandate given to it by the General Conference, the Committee considered draft decisions and resolutions on items 7 to 12 as recommended by the Permanent Missions in Vienna. They are contained in document GC.6/CRP.2. In addition, the Committee considered proposals submitted during the session on items 8 (a), 8 (b), 9 (d), 9 (e), 9 (g), 9 (j), 10 (b) and 12 (g).

3. In view of the convening of the special sessions of the Programme and Budget Committee and the Industrial Development Board on 6 and 7 December 1995 to review the Board's recommendations on items 8 (d), 12 (b) and 12 (c), it was not necessary for the Main Committee to review those items.

4. At the request of the President of the Industrial Development Board during its sixth special session, the Main Committee also considered a draft resolution on item 12 (e). In the absence of consensus on the proposed text, the draft resolution was referred to the General Committee.

5. The decisions/resolutions approved by the Committee for consideration and adoption by the General Conference are contained in documents GC.6/L.1 and GC.6/L.1/Add.1. While those decisions and resolutions represent consensus texts, one delegation expressed reservations with respect to the draft resolution on item 9 (e) contained in document GC.6/L.1/Add.1 pending receipt of information from the Secretariat concerning the financial implications of that text. In addition, following agreement of the Committee on the draft resolution on agenda item 8 (a) contained in document GC.6/L.1, the delegation of Japan proposed an amendment. It was the view of the Committee that, owing to the agreement already reached, the debate on that item should not be reopened in the Main Committee and the proposed amendment should be considered by the Plenary.

6. Statements of position and reservations expressed in relation to specific aspects of the decisions and resolutions during the deliberations of the Committee will be duly reflected in the summary record of the Main Committee.

Distr.
GENERAL

GC.6/35
7 December 1995

United Nations Industrial Development Organization

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL CONFERENCE

Sixth session
Vienna, 4-8 December 1995
Agenda items 8 (d) and 12

REPORT OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD ON THE WORK OF ITS SIXTH SPECIAL SESSION

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	*Page*
Introduction		1 - 2	2
Chapter			
I.	ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL MATTERS	3 - 9	2
II.	PROGRAMME AND BUDGETS, 1996-1997	10	2
III.	SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS OF MEMBER STATES FOR THE FISCAL PERIOD 1996-1997	11	3
IV.	WORKING CAPITAL FUND	12	3
V.	SPECIAL FINANCIAL ARARANGEMENTS RELATING TO VOLUNTARY SEPARATIONS OF FIXED-TERM STAFF	13	3
VI.	ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSURE OF THE SIXTH SPECIAL SESSION	14	3
Annexes			
I.	Decisions adopted by the Board at its sixth special session		4
II.	Documents submitted to the Industrial Development Board at its sixth special session		9

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Introduction

1. The sixth special session of the Industrial Development Board was convened by the Director-General in accordance with Board decision IDB.14/Dec.27, paragraph 4.

2. The report of the Industrial Development Board on its sixth special session is presented to the General Conference in accordance with Article 9.4 (c) of the Constitution. The present report should be read in conjunction with the summary records of the Board (IDB/S.6/SR.1 and 2), where details of the proceedings are contained.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL AND PROCEDURAL MATTERS

3. The sixth special session of Board was held at UNIDO Headquarters, Vienna International Centre, on 7 December 1995 (two plenary meetings - see IDB/S.6/SR.1 and 2).

Participation

4. All 53 members of the Board were represented at the session: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Guinea, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

5. The following 26 Member States of UNIDO also participated in the session: Bangladesh, Botswana, Colombia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Luxembourg, Mali, Morocco, Oman, Panama, Peru, Sierra Leone, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, United Arab Emirates, Uruguay and Viet Nam.

6. The United Nations Office at Vienna was represented.

7. The following other intergovernmental organization was represented: International Monetary Fund.

Opening of the session

8. The sixth special session was declared open by Ms. Fügen Ok (Turkey), President of the fourteenth session of the Board.

Agenda

9. The Board adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the sixth special session
2. Adoption of the agenda
3. Programme and budgets, 1996-1997
4. Scale of assessments of Member States for the fiscal period 1996-1997
5. Working Capital Fund
6. Special financial arrangements relating to voluntary separations of fixed-term staff
7. Adoption of the report
8. Closure of the session

II. PROGRAMME AND BUDGETS, 1996-1997

10. The Board had before it the revised proposals of the Director-General for the programme and budgets, 1996-1997 (IDB/S.6/2), based on the withdrawal of the United States of America from UNIDO as announced on 4 December 1995. The Board considered a draft decision recommended by the Programme and Budget Committee in its conclusion 95/15 (IDB/S.6/4, para. 12) and adopted decision IDB/S.6/Dec.1 (see annex I).

III. SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS OF MEMBER STATES FOR THE FISCAL PERIOD 1996-1997

11. The Board had before it a note by the Secretariat on the scale of assessments of Member States for the fiscal period 1996-1997 (IDB/S.6/1). The Board considered a draft decision recommended by the Programme and Budget Committee in its conclusion 95/16 (IDB/S.6/4, para. 13) and adopted decision IDB/S.6/Dec.2 (see annex I).

IV. WORKING CAPITAL FUND

12. The Board had before it the proposals by the Director-General for the Working Capital Fund (IDB/S.6/3). The Board considered a draft decision recommended by the Programme and Budget Committee in its conclusion 95/17 (IDB/S.6/4, para. 14) and adopted decision IDB/S.6/Dec.3 (see annex I).

V. SPECIAL FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS RELATING TO VOLUNTARY SEPARATIONS OF FIXED-TERM STAFF

13. The Board had before it the proposals of the Director-General for special financial arrangements as contained in chapter IV of his report to the General Conference on the financial situation (GC.6/32). The Board considered a draft decision submitted by the European Union, Japan, the Russian Federation and Turkey and adopted decision IDB/S.6/Dec.4 (see annex I). For statements made in connection with the adotion of the decision see summary record IDB/S.6/SR.2.

VI. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT AND CLOSURE OF THE SIXTH SPECIAL SESSION

14. On 7 December 1995 at 6.20 p.m., the Board closed its sixth special session, having entrusted the Rapporteur with the preparation and finalization of the report.

Annex I

DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE BOARD AT ITS SIXTH SPECIAL SESSION

Decision No.	Title	Page
IDB/S.6/Dec.1	Programme and budgets, 1996-1997 (IDB/S.6/SR.1)	5
IDB./S.6/Dec.2	Scale of assessments of Member States for the fiscal period 1996-1997 (IDB/S.6/SR.1)	8
IDB/S.6/Dec.3	Working Capital Fund (IDB/S.6/SR.1)	8
IDB/S.6/Dec.4	Special financial arrangements relating to voluntary separations of fixed-term staff (IDB/S.6/SR.2)	8

IDB/S.6/Dec.1 - PROGRAMME AND BUDGETS, 1996-1997

The Industrial Development Board

(a) Adopted for submission to the General Conference for consideration and approval the revised proposals of the Director-General for the programme and budgets for 1996-1997 as contained in document IDB/S.6/2, on the understanding that the Industrial Development Board at its fifteenth session through the Programme and Budget Committee would undertake an in-depth examination of the programmatic contents of the revised programme and budgets, 1996-1997 in accordance with the arrangements set out under paragraph (g) below;

(b) Recommended to the General Conference the approval on the basis of an exchange rate of US$ 1 = AS 12.90 of appropriations in the amount of $210,246,600 for the regular budget of the Organization in 1996-1997, as reflected in the following table:

	(In US dollars)		
	Appropriations	**Estimated income**	**Net requirements**
Policy-making Organs	7,347,800		7,347,800
General Management	11,873,900		11,873,900
Country Programmes and Funds Mobilization	25,677,600		25,677,600
Information and Research	15,796,400		15,796,400
Human Resource, Enterprise and Private Sector Development	12,052,600		12,052,600
Industrial Sectors and Environment	19,368,700		19,368,700
Investment and Technology Promotion	13,265,800		13,265,800
Common Programmes	18,069,700		18,069,700
Joint and Common Services	49,983,900	26,986,500	22,997,400
Administration	36,810,20	755,200	36,055,000
Miscellaneous Income		1,605,400	(1,605,400)
Total	**210,246,600**	**29,347,100**	**180,899,500**

Note: The amounts presented in the table are to be adjusted in accordance with the adjustment formula presented at the end of the present decision to take account of exchange rate variations during the biennium.

(c) Also recommended to the General Conference that the foregoing appropriations of $210,246,600 at an exchange rate of US$ 1 = AS 12.90 be financed from:

(i) Payments of contributions by Member States under the provisions of financial regulation 5.5(e) amounting to $156,360,712 ($18,763,250 plus the equivalent in United States dollars of AS 1,775,007,266) in accordance with decisions to be adopted by the General Conference at its sixth session concerning the scale of assessments;

(ii) Miscellaneous and other income of $29,347,100;

(iii) United States mandatory payment of $24,538,788 ($2,944,650 plus the equivalent in United States dollars of AS 278,564,374);

(d) Further recommended to the General Conference the approval of estimates of expenditure totalling $28,810,000 at an exchange rate of US$ 1 = AS 12.90 for the purpose of the operational budget for the biennium 1996-1997 to be financed from voluntary contributions and such other income as might be provided for in the financial regulations;

(e) Requested, however, at the same time the Director-General to implement the programme and budgets for 1996-1997 within the cash resource availability and in accordance with the contingency plans presented by him;

(f) Took note that the basis of the 1998-1999 budget appropriation would be $185,707,812 at an exchange rate of US$ 1 = AS 12.90 representing the 1996-1997 appropriation of $210,246,600 less the United States mandatory payment of $24,538,788;

(g) Recommended that the General Conference:

(i) Authorize the Board at its fifteenth session to examine in depth the revised programme and budgets 1996-1997 and recommend such appropriate changes as may be required in the light of a report of the Director-General on the experience of the Organization in implementing the programme and budgets in the first quarter of 1996;

(ii) Request the Board at its fifteenth session to review the relevance of the 25 per cent ceiling of assessments as contained in Article 15.2 of the UNIDO Constitution in the light of the discussion which took place at the General Conference;

(iii) Also request the Director-General to issue a report on the composition of the Secretariat including relevant information on desirable ranges of representation; and

(iv) Request the Director-General to convene an additional session of the Programme and Budget Committee in May 1996 to discuss the reports of the Director-General and make appropriate recommendations to assist the Industrial Development Board in its tasks relating to paragraphs (i) to (iii) above;

(h) Requested the Director-General to report on the above on a regular basis to the policy-making organs.

Adjustment formula in US dollars

Appropriations	US dollars	Austrian schillings
Policy-making Organs	430,000 +	89,240,200 /R
General Management	1,361,200 +	135,614,400 /R
Country Programmes and Funds Mobilization	2,907,900 +	293,729,580 /R
Information and Research	2,098,800 +	176,698,700 /R
Human Resource, Enterprise and Private Sector Development	1,497,800 +	136,156,600 /R
Industrial Sectors and Environment	2,363,000 +	219,373,400 /R
Investment and Technology Promotion	1,760,600 +	148,416,800 /R
Common Programmes	5,609,700 +	160,733,940 /R
Joint and Common Services	2,950,800 +	606,726,500 /R
Administration	2,639,100 +	440,807,220 /R
Subtotal - Appropriations	23,618,900 +	2,407,497,340 /R
Estimated income		
Joint and Common Services	1,184,200 +	332,849,800 /R
Administration	28,000 +	9,380,700 /R
Miscellaneous	698,800 +	11,695,200 /R
Subtotal - Estimated income	1,911,000 +	353,925,700 /R
TOTAL NET REQUIREMENTS	21,707,900 +	2,053,571,640 /R

Note 1: The net requirements shown above assume a ratio of 12 per cent in US dollars and 88 per cent in Austrian schillings at an exchange rate of US$ 1 = AS 12.90.

Note 2: R represents the average United Nations exchange rate for Austrian schilling to US dollar which will be experienced during 1996-1997.

Note 3: The estimates expressed at the United Nations accounting rate of exchange for December 1995 of US$ 1 = AS 10.00 are: (i) regular budget net requirements $227,065,100 and (ii) operational budget $35,546,900.

IDB/S.6/Dec.2 - SCALE OF ASSESSMENTS OF MEMBER STATES FOR THE FISCAL PERIOD 1996-1997

The Industrial Development Board recommended to the General Conference the establishment of a scale of assessments for the regular budget expenditures of UNIDO for the fiscal period 1996-1997 based on annex I to document IDB/S.6/1, which is based on General Assembly resolution 49/19B adjusted to the membership of UNIDO, and on the understanding that, in accordance with financial regulation 5.6, new Member States shall be assessed for the year in which they become Members on the basis of the United Nations scale of assessments as applicable to UNIDO.

IDB/S.6/Dec.3 - WORKING CAPITAL FUND

The Industrial Development Board:

(a) Took note of Industrial Development Board decision IDB.14/Dec.8 and document IDB/S.6/3 in which a revised level of the Fund was proposed for the 1996-1997 biennium;

(b) Recommended to the General Conference that the level of the Working Capital Fund for the 1996-1997 biennium should be $6,750,000 and that the authorized purposes of the Fund should remain the same as those for the 1994-1995 biennium, i.e., as stipulated in Conference decision GC.2/Dec.27, paragraph (b);

(c) Urged Member States to pay their outstanding assessed contributions as soon as possible to facilitate reimbursement to the Working Capital Fund.

IDB/S.6/Dec.4 - SPECIAL FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS RELATING TO VOLUNTARY SEPARATIONS OF FIXED-TERM STAFF

The Industrial Development Board recommended to the General Conference that it decide:

(a) To take note of the information provided in chapter IV of document GC.6/32;

(b) To request the Director-General that, in paying separation indemnities, he shall be governed by the relevant staff regulations and rules;

(c) To approve, as a special measure in view of the circumstances and without constituting a precedent, the financial arrangements relating to voluntary separation of staff which may include the special arrangements to holders of fixed-term appointments to be financed from the separation indemnity reserve;

(d) To request the Director-General that these measures referred to in paragraph (c) be implemented on a case-by-case basis and be guided by:

- Cost-effectiveness
- Relevant observations and recommendations contained in the report of the External Auditor (IDB.13/7);

(e) To request the Director-General to report to the Industrial Development Board at its fifteenth session on the implementation of the scheme of separation of personnel.

Annex II

DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD
AT ITS SIXTH SPECIAL SESSION

Symbol	Agenda item	Title
IDB/S.6/1	5	Scale of assessments for the fiscal period 1996-1997. Note by the Secretariat
IDB/S.6/2	4	Programme and budgets, 1996-1997. Revised proposals by the Director-General
IDB/S.6/3	6	Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1996-1997. Proposals by the Director-General
IDB/S.6/4		Report of the Programme and Budget Committee on the work of its second additional session